REMARKS

Docket No.: 1572.1172

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1-8 and 11-13 have been amended. No new matter has been submitted and reconsideration of the allowability of the claims is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-8 and 11-13 are pending and under consideration.

Briefly, claims 12 and 13 have been indicated as including allowable subject matter.

Accordingly, after incorporation of computer-readable medium language proposed in the Office Action and clarification of the claimed "setting up in advance of a display adjusting value," claims 12 and 13 have been amended into independent form. Allowance of claims 12 and 13 is respectfully requested.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS AND REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112:

Claims 1 and 5 stand objected for informalities, and claims 1-4 and 11 stand rejected for including the term "in advance". Claim 3 also stands rejected for not including essential terms.

According to the above amendments to the claims, it is respectfully submitted that these objections and rejections have been overcome.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §101:

Claim 11 has been amended to include the Office Action's proposed computer-readable medium language.

Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 1, 2 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boger (U.S. 6,724,351). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

By way of review, <u>Boger</u> discloses "The method according to the present invention comprises operating the display in the first display mode, receiving user input to change the display mode from the first mode to the second mode, sending a mode change command to the display apparatus in response to user input, and transitioning the display apparatus from the first mode to the second mode of operation. "(col. 2, lines 64 – col. 3, line 4).

However, "to change the display mode from the first mode to the second mode" disclosed in <u>Boger</u> does not mean to output the presently claimed adjusted image signal, as set forth in claim 11, for example. In other words, image signal itself is not changed but just image signal scanning

Serial No. 10/674,399 Docket No.: 1572.1172

order is changed in Boger.

In addition, <u>Boger</u> further states: "[t]he display device 114 is a display capable of operating in a television mode and a computer graphics mode, and which is capable of receiving and executing commands received by hardware system 100. By television mode is meant an operational mode wherein a standard interlaced television signal is received and displayed. By computer graphics mode is meant an operational mode wherein a <u>noninterlaced or progressively</u> scanned output from display system 112 is received and displayed. Display 114 may comprise a cathode ray-tube (CRT) type display, or may comprise an alternative type of display technology such as a projection display, liquid-crystal display (LCD), light-emitting diode (LED) display, gas or plasma display, electroluminescent display, vacuum fluorescent display, cathodoluminescent (field emission) display, plasma-addressed liquid crystal (PALC) display, high gain emissive display (HGED), and so forth (col. 4, line 59-col. 5, line 8).

To change operational mode from noninterlaced to progressively or versa verse means to change to change only the scanning order of the signal to be displayed to a display but does not adjust a signal of the picture to be supplied to the displaying apparatus.

Furthermore, <u>Boger</u> discloses "Display 114 further comprises a microprocessor or microcontroller 218 to provide standard digital monitor controls to control, for example, brightness, contrast, vertical and horizontal sizing and positioning, on/off (rest/resume), refresh rate, resolution, color temperatures. The control information may be input by one or more of user-accessible manual controls (e.g., a push-button control panel), a remote control unit (e.g., IR, RF, cabled, and so forth) operable to control the display, and circuitry for receiving control information from the personal computer via display cable 214 (e.g., via an operating system extension, standard PC utility, display-specific utility, and so forth). "(col. 6, lines 3-16)

In <u>Boger</u>, display 114 further comprises a microprocessor or microcontroller 218 to provide standard digital monitor controls to control, for example, brightness, contrast, vertical and horizontal sizing and positioning, on/off (rest/resume), refresh rate, resolution, color temperatures. in contrast, claim 11 sets forth "outputting the adjusted image signal to the video controller to be output to the displaying apparatus"

In addition, <u>Boger</u> discloses "[r]eferring now to FIG. 6, there is shown a block diagram of a display apparatus according to a further embodiment of the present invention. Display 114 is a computer display device capable of conforming to both a computer display standard and a television display standard as described above by way of reference to FIG. 2. The display device 114 is used to multiplex a plurality of television inputs, such as tuner input 220, composite video source 222, S-video input 224 and so forth. When the display 114 is in the television operating mode, it functions like a television, outputting a full-screen display of the selected A/V source 220, 222, or 224. "(col. 8, lines 31-43)

Serial No. 10/674,399 Docket No.: 1572.1172

Thus, here, it is respectfully submitted that the automated selection between interlaced and progressive output is different from an adjusting of a signal of according to a user selection and a pre-assigned display adjusting value, as set forth in claim 1, or the system of claim 11.

In addition, in view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the independent claims have been amended to clarify the claimed invention, and now more clearly delineate differences between such interlacing or de-interlacing of a video and the control of display settings of video data.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that <u>Boger</u> does not teach or suggest the invention recited in the independent claims.

Regarding claim 3, the Office Action acknowledges that <u>Boger</u> fails to disclose a selecting of a picture conversion automatic execution to allow the displaying status of the picture to be automatically converted if the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus. However, the Office Action asserts <u>Iwaki</u> discloses ascertaining whether the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus (col. 9, lines 30-35; col. 11, lines 4-8).

By way of review, <u>Iwaki</u> discloses "in this embodiment, when interlaced video data is displayed on the CRT, the CRT is automatically switched from the noninterlaced display mode to the interlaced display mode to directly output the video data as interlaced dta to the CRT and to interlaced-display the video data"(col. lines 30-35), and <u>Iwaki</u> discloses "the interlaced data bypass circuit 501 or the like checks if interlaced video data is input, and upon detection of interlaced video data, corresponding parameters are set in registers of the graphics controllers 105 by hardware. (col. 11, line 4-8)

' :

However it is noted that the interlaced display mode and noninterlaced display mode of <u>Boger</u> and <u>Iwaki</u> is not related to the claimed "moving picture", detection of same, and automated adjusting of the picture signal, as claimed.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that <u>Boger</u> does not teach or suggest the invention recited in claim 3.

Claims 4, 5, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Boger</u> (U.S. Patent No. 6,724,351), in view of <u>Notomi</u>, Kazumi (JP 07204350).

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that neither <u>Boger</u> nor <u>Notomi</u>, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest the pending claims.

Serial No. 10/674,399 Docket No.: 1572.1172

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Stephen T/Boughner Registration No. 45,317

1201 New York Avenue, NW, 7th Floor

Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 434-1500 Facsimile: (202) 434-1501